ANCE (SHRI B. K. GADHVI): Madam, I lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 1988-89 (March 1989). (Placed in Library. See No. LT 7557/89].

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 1989-90—Contd.

डॉ० एम० हाशिम किदवई : यह बजट हमारी हुकुमत की पालिसियों का आइनादार है और इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि हमारी हुकुमत मुल्क से गरीबी का खात्मा करने के लिए, मुल्क को खुशहाल बनाने के लिए और इसे माशी तौर से मजबूत और मुस्तहकम बनाने के लिए और तमाम हिंदुस्तानियों का मयारे जिंदगी ऊंचा करने के लिए और मुल्क को बीमारी जेहालत, बेरोजगारी से निजात दिलाने के लिए क्या क्या करना चाहती है और नैशनल इकनामी को मुस्तहकम मजबूत बनाना चाहती है और यह चाहती है कि मुल्क जल्द से जल्द अपनी मंजिले मकसूद तक पहुंच जाये यानी हमारे मुल्क में सोशलिज्म जल्दी कायम हो जाये और जिसमें अमीर और गरीब और ऊंच नीच की तफरीक न रहे और मुल्क से गरीबी का खात्मा हो जाये। इसके हुसूल के लिए आजाद सोशलिस्ट गैरमजहबी, जम्हूरी हिंदुस्तान के मैमारे आजम और कौमी रहनुमा पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने मुल्क को माशी ऐतबार से मजबूत और मुस्तहकम बनाने के लिए, इसलिए बगैर माशी इस्तहकाम के आज की दुनिया में किसी मुल्क की आजादी बरकरार नहीं रह सकती, जम्हूरी मंसूबे बंदी का आगाज किया और इसके जरिये से यह कोशिश की कि मुल्क को माशी तौर से मजबूत और खुद मकतवी बनाया जाये और उसके जबर्दस्त कुदरती वसीलों का पूरी तरह से एक्प्लायटेशन किया जाये और उससे पूरी तरह से फायदा उठाया जाये और यह मंसूबाबंदी या प्लानिंग का आगाज हुआ और इससे हमारा मुल्क इस वक्त इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन में जबर्दस्त तरक्की कर रहा है। जिस मुल्क में सुई तक नहीं बनती थी उसमें आज स्टील के देखकामत प्लैन, प्लांट और बेशुमार और लातादाद कारखानें मुल्क के अतराफो किनान में लगे हुए हैं। नयी नयी इंडस्ट्रीज लग रही है और सनती और जरई पैदावार में जबर्दस्त इजाफा हो रहा है। गरज कि हमारा मुल्क तरक्की की मंजिले बड़ी तेजी से तय कर रहा है और इसकी वजह से हमारी नेशनल इकनामी में जबर्दस्त इस्तहकाम पैदा हुआ है। जो चीजें कम्युनिस्ट मुल्कों में गैर जम्हूरी तरीकों से और जबर्दस्त जोर व खन से हासिल होती वे हमारे मुल्क में पुरअमन और जम्हूरी तरीकों से हासिल हुई हैं। आज हमारे लिए बड़े फख्र और खुशी की बात है कि मुल्क की कौमी आमदनी और नेशनल ग्रोथ में जबर्दस्त इजाफा हुआ है। पंडित जी के बाद इंदिरा जी और अब हमारे महबूब वजीरे आजम राजीव गांधी जी की जातेगिरामी पर यह शेर पूरी तरह से सादिक आता है :

"निगह बलन्द सुखन दिल नवाज, जांपुरसोज
यही है रस्मे सफर मीरे कारवां के लिए।"

इन्हीं पालिसियों पर गामजन है और इसकी बदौलत आज हमारा मुल्क दुनियां की सबसे बड़ी पालियामेंट्री जम्हूरियत है और वह सारी दुनियां में एक नुमाया पोजीशन हासिल कर रहा है, बल्कि इसकी कयादत में तीसरी दुनियां में हर किस्म के एक्स्प्लायटेशन और महकूमी के खिलाफ सरगर्म अमल है और दुनियां की नयी पुरानी सामाजी ताकतो से छुटकारा हासिल करने की जद्दोजहद में मसरूफे कार हैं। हमारे मुल्क को इस वक्त भी बेशुमार और अनगिनत नित नये मसलों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। उसमें बीमारी है बेरोजगारी है, गरीबी है, जिहालत है और सबसे बढ़कर मुल्क को तबाही की तरफ लेजाने वाली फिरकेवाराना ताससुब और तंगनजरी है और मुल्क की आजादी और इसका इत्तहाद तभी बरकरार रह सकता है जब अपने मुल्क से कम्युनलिज्म और ताससुब का खात्मा कर दे। इसी मजमून को एक शायर ने इस तरह अदा किया है :

[डा० एम० हाशिम किदवई]

"शजर है फिरका आराई, तास्सुब समर इसका,
यह वह फल है कि जन्नत से निकलवाता
है आदम को ।"

आज हम देख रहे है कि मुल्क में ये सारी ताकतें जिनमें लेफ्ट एडवेन्चरिस्टस, पोलिटिकल अपरचूनिस्टस, नियो फासिस्ट, कम्यूनल फासिस्ट और राइट रिएक्शनरी शामिल हैं जो इसके दरपे हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में जम्हूरियत कमजोर हो, मुल्क में डीइस्टेबिलाइजेशन हो लेकिन हम अपने लीडर की कयादत में इसका तहैया कर चुके हैं कि हम तेजी से और मिलकर मुल्क के इत्तहाद को कायम रखेंगे कि हम तेजी से और मिल कर मुल्क के इत्तहाद को कायम रखेंगे और जो ताकतें हमारे सामने आयेंगी हम उनको पाश-पाश कर देंगे । इसलिए कि हमारे साथ मुल्क के पिछड़े हुये लोग हैं, अवाम है, किसान हैं और मजदूर हैं ।

यह बजट हमारी हकूमत की पालिसियों का ही आइनादार है और यह हस्त-जैल उसूलों को सामने रख कर बनाया गया है कि प्रोडक्शन, इम्पलीमेंट को तरक्की दी जाए और जो चीजें गरीबों के इस्तेमाल में आती हैं उनको पूरी तरह से सहारा दिया जाए और गैर-जरूरी लक्जरी आईटम्स जो ज्यादातर बाहर से आती है, उनको डिसकरेज, किया जाए, मुत-वस्सित तबके पर से टैक्स का भार कम किया जाए, गरीबी खत्म करने या मिटाने के प्रोग्राम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ावा दिया जाए और सब से बढ़कर यह कि डफिसिट के भार को कम किया जाए ।

इस बजट की अहम खसूसियत यह है कि बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए हर अहम कदम उठाये गये हैं, मसलन यह कि गांव के खानदान के कम से कम एक शख्स को रोजगार दिया जाए और रोजगार के मौके ज्यादा से ज्यादा फहम किए जायें । इसी तरह से गरीबी को दूर करने के लिए कई सौ करोड़ की रकम मख्सूद की गई है और गांव और देहात के सुधार के लिए जो रकम सर्फ की जाती थी, उसमें बहुत इजाफा किया गया है ताकि हमारे गांव जहां हमारे मुल्क की अक्सरियत रहती है, उसमें रहने वालों का मियारे-जिंदगी ऊंचा हो और गरीबी का वहां से मुकम्मिल खात्मा हो । गरीबों की मदद के लिए मुतअद्दिद स्कीमें चलाई गई हैं, रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान मुल्क के हर शहरी की बुनियादी जरूरतें हैं ।

बड़ी ही खुशी की बात है कि इस बजट में जहां आम शहरियों की आमदनी बढ़ाने, मुल्क की पैदावार बढ़ाने, मुल्क की नेशनल इकानामी को मजबूत करने के कदम उठाये गये हैं, वहां आम शहरियों को रोटी, रोजगार और कपड़ा मिले, वहीं कौमी हाउसिंग पालिसी भी बनाई गई हैं ताकि आम शहरियों के पास मकान हो । इसके लिए बजट में खास दफा खोल गई है और अब नेशनल हाउसिंग फंड के जरिए इस तरफ खास तवज्जह की गई है कि लोगों को मकान बनवाने के लिए आसान किस्तों पर कर्ज और पैसा मिले ।

इसके लिए फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब और हकूमत दोनों काबिले सद मुबारकबाद हैं । इसी तरह से बजट की दूसरी सबसे बड़ी खसूसियत यह है कि इसमें इसकी काशिश की गई है कि रोजमर्रा और आम इस्तेमाल की चीजों पर टैक्स या तो न लगे या कम से कम लगायें ताकि लोगों को किसी किस्म की तकलीफ न हो और उन पर भार न पड़ ।

सबसे बड़ी और नुमाया खसूसियत यह है कि उसके जरिए डेफिसिट का जो बहुत बड़ा भार मुल्क की इकानामी पर बन रहा था और जिसकी वजह से मुल्क की माशी तरक्की मुतासिर हो रही थी, उसको कम कर दिया गया है और ग्यारह हजार करोड़ से घटा कर आठ हजार करोड़ रह गया है । इसके लिए भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब काबिले सद मुबारकबाद हैं ।

इसी तरह से एक खुशायन पहलू इस बजट का यह है कि उसके जरिए खादी, हैंडलूम और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज को हर तरह से बढ़ावा इस तरह दिया गया है कि इन चीजों की पैदावार में काम आने वाली जरूरी मदों पर, कस्टम्स वह एक्साइज ड्यूटी में कमी कर दी गई है । इससे न सिर्फ इन सन्नतों को बढ़ावा मिलेगा बल्कि इससे आम शहरियों को भी राहत मिलेगी बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के लिए बड़े

अहम कदम उठाए गये हैं और इस बजट के जरिए उम्मीद की है कि पैदावार बढ़ेगी और मुल्क माशी ऐतबार से बहुत ज्यादा मजबूत होगा और बेरोजगारी दूर होगी।

अब मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब की खिदमत में चन्द तजवीजें इस उम्मीद के साथ पेश करना चाहूंगा कि वह उसे मंजूर करेंगे और इससे यह बजट और ज्यादा आम लोगों के मफाद में पहुंच जायेगा और इससे उनका भार हल्का हो जाएगा, मसलन आम और बहुती हुई होशरुबा आनों की वजह से इनकमटैक्स की एक्जेम्पशन लिमिट बढ़ा कर कम से कम तीस हजार कर दी जाए, एल्यूमिनियम और स्टील पर से एक्साइज ड्यूटी बिलकुल हटा दी जाए। इसलिए कि यह आम चीजें आम शहरी इस्तेमाल करते हैं। न्यूज प्रिंट पर से भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम कर दी जाए क्योंकि जिस तरह यह बढ़ाई गई है उससे अखबारों को बड़ा नुकसान पहुंचता है। हाउसिंग के सिलसिले में जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उस पर भी नजरसानी की जरूरत है और इसकी शरा कम कर दी जाए। लग्जरी गुड्ज मसलन शराब, सिगार, सिगरेट, पर और ज्यादा टैक्स लगाना चाहिये लेकिन टी०वी० चूंकि आम लोगों के इस्तेमाल में है लिहाजा इस पर टैक्स या एक्साइज कम होना चाहिये। इसी तरह से स्कूटर पर भी जो बढ़ाया गया है उसमें भी कमी होनी चाहिए। इन्कम टैक्स के सिलसिले में एक बड़ी इंन्कलाबी तबदीली यह होनी चाहिये कि जब तनख्वाहें एक महीने बाद मिलती है तो कोई वजह नहीं कि इन्कम टैक्स पेशगी अदा किया जाये। अब इसी तरह से यह एजूकेटेड अन-एम्प्लायड लोगों को कम से कम 300 रुपए माहवार एलाउंस मिलना चाहिए। इस यूनियन गवर्नमेंट को यह भी चाहिए कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट जो गरीब 60 साल से ऊपर बूढ़े लोगों को पेंशन देती है उसमें सबसिडी दे ताकि हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कम से कम सौ रुपए महावार की पेंशन गरीब और बूढ़े लोगों को दे।

इसके साथ आखिर में मैं एक बात और अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि इमारती सामान की चीजों पर भी टैक्स कम से कम होना चाहिये यानी सीमेंट और लोहे पर ज्यादा टैक्स नहीं लगने चाहियें, इससे आम लोगों के मकान बनाने की स्कीम पर बहुत नुकसान पहुंचेगा।

इन अलफाज के साथ मैं इस बजट का एक दफा फिर खैरमदम करता हूं और अपनी तकरीर को आखिर में इस शेर के साथ खत्म करूंगा इसलिए कि खतरात बहुत हैं इस वक्त मगर हमें मायूस नहीं होना चाहिये।

"दलीले सुबह रोशन है सितारों की तनक ताबी,
उफक से आफताब उभरा गया दौरे गरां खवी।"

उपसभापति : दोबारा पढ़िये, आप की आवाज नहीं आयी।

डा० एम० हाशिम किदवई :

"दलीले सुबह रोशन है सितारों की तनक ताबी,
उफक से आफताब उभर गया दौरे गरां खवी।"

यानी फासिज्म की, कम्युनलिज्म की, कैपिटलिज्म की, शिकस्त होगी, हमारे लीडर राजीव गांधी जी आफताब हैं, वह सारी दुनियां को मुनव्वर करेंगे।

SHRI VISHWA BANDHU BUPTA (Delhi): Madam Deputy Chairperson, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words about the Budget proposals. While welcoming the Budget proposals and the concept and the reasoning behind the different measures devised by the Minister of Finance, I would like to make a few observations and a few suggestions for improvement.

Madam, one of the things to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, is this. He has also been the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Therefore, I have a special claim in requesting him to reconsider his levies on glazed newsprint. The reasons, Madam, is that

[Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta]

the newsprint, the glazed newsprint which is being used a large number of magazines, newspapers in the country, was costing about Rs. 500 per tonne, but after the levy suggested, the price would be Rs. 3,000 per tonne. This, to my mind, will prohibit the magazines from doing a good job. While on the one hand we are trying to have modernisation and give good production, on the other hand, the price of the newsprint will make the magazines and newspapers totally prohibitive, and I am sure a large number of them will fold up. Otherwise, if they are going to offer the standard newsprint, which might be the usual argument of the Finance Ministry, they will not be able to give the quality of production, and therefore, their sales will go down. If they continue to charge more from the readers, their circulation will go down. Also, this would have some inflationary pressure. So, I would very humbly request him kindly to withdraw the new levies and make the glazed newsprint which is an essential item for production to be at the same price as it was before.

I would now like to make only two or three more points. I think we need to have our focus on the Family Planning programme. I believe that in this Budget we have not given the kind of attention that was required for this very very major problem that is facing the country. In fact, this is one of the main deterrents to the progress and development of our country. The high pressure of population and population growth adversely affects our progress and development. So, I would request the Finance Minister to kindly consider a programme by which the growth of population is controlled. Thereby the country will get a larger amount of funds left over for the development programmes and we will be able to decrease the deficit, to which the hon. Finance Minister has drawn our attention.

The other area in which special care and attention has to be sought from the hon. Finance Minister is the growth of sports. I believe enough has not been done in this regard. After the debacle that we experienced at the Olympics, there is every reason that greater attention is paid to sports by the Finance Minister to encourage the Minister of Human Resource Revelopment to see that sports are given due encouragement. All fields of sports, including the aviation sports, are suffering greatly. They do not have sufficient funds to have advanture sports development in a big way in keeping with the dignity and status of our great country.

The last point is that we have to get our gun-sights on the twenty-first century. When we look at the 21st Century, we have to invariably look at what the world is going to be like and what is going to be most important in the world at that time. I believe the human race is going to look more and more to the stars and to the universe at large. Therefore, space programmes and scientific programmes are going to be extremely important with regard to the future of our country. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Finance to encourage space research by making more funds available for the scientific community to develop science and technology so that we develop the scientific temper in this country and are enabled to encourage more and more young people for taking up science and to help build this country into a great nation. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak. I commend the House to support the proposals made by the Finance Minister.

श्रीमती नीना वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करती हूं । मैं वित्त मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत बजट का स्वागत करते हुए यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यह रोजगार के साथ देश को प्रगति की राह पर ले

जाने वाला निर्भीक व जिम्मेदार बजट है।

सरकार की आर्थिक योजनाओं का उद्देश्य देश का आर्थिक विकास होता है। देशवासी खुशहाल हों, उनकी तथा राष्ट्र की आय बढ़े, जीवनस्तर में सुधार हो, देश आत्म-निर्भर बन सके, इसी के लिए योजनायें बनती हैं। बजट इसी प्रक्रिया का एक अहम हिस्सा है। हम अपने सीमित साधनों का किस प्रकार सदुपयोग करें कि विकास के लक्ष्य को पा सकें, इसी का नाम बजट है। बजट का उद्देश्य होता है कि हम देखें कि किन स्रोतों से आय हो सकती है तथा अधिकांश राष्ट्रवासियों की खुशहाली के लिए इस आय को कैसे खर्च किया जाय ? योजनाबद्ध विकास के लक्ष्य को ध्यान में रखकर पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की जो शुरुआत की गई, उससे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में निरन्तर सुधार हो रहा है। कृषि उद्योग और आधारभूत ढांचे में हमने प्रगति की है। देश आत्म-निर्भरता की ओर बढ़ रहा है। प्रगतिशील देश की समस्याओं एवं हमारी नीतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुये वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक अच्छा स्वागत योग्य बजट प्रस्तुत किया है।

देश की बढ़ी बेरोजगारी की समस्या से निपटने के लिए बजट 1989-90 अनेक नए कार्यक्रम लाया है। नेहरू रोजगार योजना के माध्यम से देश के 120 जिलों के गरीब लोगों को सीधा लाभ पहुंचेगा। आशा है 500 करोड़ रुपए जो इस योजना पर खर्च होने हैं उससे जरूरतमन्द लोगों को लाभ मिल सकेगा। जवाहरलाल नेहरू विकास योजना में ग्रामीण महिलाओं के रोजगार पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए क्योंकि होता यह है कि किसी भी विकास या कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के लाभ का स्रोत महिलाओं तक आते-आते सूख जाता है। बजट में बेसहारा महिलाओं को साल में एक साड़ी देना स्वागत योग्य है। मुफ्त साड़ी बांटने का काम किस एजेंसी द्वारा अथवा इस मद पर सरकार कितना खर्च करेगी यह स्पष्ट नहीं किया गया है। साथ-साथ आवश्यकता है रोजगार तथा अन्य आर्थिक योजनाओं पर ठोस कार्यक्रम बनाने की वह उन्हें लागू करने की जिससे वे आत्म-निर्भर बन सकें। बजट में इन क्षेत्रों पर व्यय में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है। महिला और बाल विकास विभाग में खोले महिला रोजगार समर्थन कार्यक्रम के लिए पिछले वर्ष के बजट में रखे 2 करोड़ रुपयों को घटाकर इस वर्ष केवल एक करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। इसे बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में आश्वासन दिया था कि सरकार औरतों के प्रश्न पर तथा महिलाओं के हक के प्रति समाज में जागृति लाने के लिए कटिबद्ध है। महिलाओं पर किए जाने वाले अत्याचारों की रोकथाम के लिए सक्रियता बरती जाए। परन्तु इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए निश्चित राशि बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए थी।

महोदय, मैं एक और महत्वपूर्ण बात जो कि सरकार से कहना चाहूंगी कि इस बजट में आवास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आवास नीति तैयार की गई है। इसकी वित्तीय व्यवस्था के लिए बीमा योजना, गृह ऋण खाता स्कीम जैसी योजना प्रारम्भ करने का निर्णय किया गया है। इससे गृह निर्माण यानी मकान और बिल्डिंग्स बनाने का काम बढ़ेगा तो स्वाभाविक महिलाओं को रोजगार मिलेगा पर सांझ में दूसरों के घर बनाने में आने वाली इन महिला मजदूरों के सिर पर छत कौन और कब डालेगा ? इस आशंका का समाधान भी मंत्री जी करें तो मैं आभारी रहूंगी।

कृषि क्षेत्र में फल और सब्जियों को खिल्वा बन्द करने के लिए आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी इस्तेमाल करने की योजना बहुत अच्छी है। इससे किसानों की आय बढ़ेगी और ग्रामीण रोजगार बढ़ेगा परन्तु मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूं कि फलों और सब्जियों तथा अन्य खाद्य पदार्थों को सुरक्षित रखने का काम हमेशा महिलायें करती आ रही हैं। लघु उद्योगों में भी यह काम महिलायें कर रही हैं। डर है कि कहीं इस क्षेत्र से भी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी उपयोग के बहाने महिलाओं को हटा न दिया जाए।

[श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा]

इस बजट में वित्त मंत्री जी ने आम गृहणी के घर में आने वाली आमदनी कम नहीं की है । इसके लिए उन्हें बधाई, परन्तु बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई को देखते हुये आयकर की सीमा 18 हजार से 20 हजार की जाएगी, वह नही हुई । बजट ने एक राहत दी है । आयकर की दर 25 से घटाकर 20 प्रतिशत कर दी है । इससे घर में 300 से लेकर 350 रुपये की आमदनी अधिक आएगी । मध्यमवर्गीय गृहणी के लिए यह आशादायक खबर है । परन्तु अगर आपके घर सिगरेट या पान मसाले का प्रयोग होता है तो खर्च बढ़ेगा । यह महत्वपूर्ण कदम है । इस बढ़ती महंगाई से जूझने के बाद अगर आप थोड़ा मनोरंजन चाहेंगे तो उस पर भी कर बढ़ गया है । मेरे विचार से तो टी.वी. पिक्चर ट्यूब, रेडियो, टेपरिकार्डर आदि मध्यमवर्गीय जरूरत की चीजों पर मूल्य नहीं बढ़ना चाहिए था ।

3 P. M.

उद्योगों को आगे बढ़ाने का जो सपना नेहरू जी, इंदिरा जी ने देखा था उसी का अच्छा फल अब हमें मिल रहा है । बजट में उद्योगों को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रावधान भी प्रशंसनीय है बजट घाटा 7,337 करोड़ तक सीमित रखने के लिए मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने में मदद मिलेगी । रक्षा बजट में 200 करोड़ की कटौती अन्य लाभकारी उत्पादक स्थानों में लगाई जा सकती है । वित्त मंत्री का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर दिलाना चाहती हूं । कला और संस्कृति का बजट सिर्फ 121.50 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है, जो कि पिछले साल के संशोधित बजट से 3 09 करोड़ कम है । कला, संस्कृति, शिक्षा, किसी भी देश के चरित्र का निर्माण करते हैं जिसमें डूबकर मनुष्य अपनी व अपने देश की पहचान बनाता है, अपने देश पर, अपनी संस्कृति पर गर्व करता है । हमने पिछले कुछ समय से अपनी प्राचीन संस्कृति की पहचान बनाए रखने व दूसरे देशों को भी हमारी संस्कृति से अवगत कराने के लिए जगह-जगह उत्सव आयोजित किये हैं । इसी तरह से कार्यक्रमों को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी बढ़ाने के लिए, ग्रामीण जनता को भी संस्कृति के उत्सव में शामिल करने के लिए भी अधिक बजट प्रावधान की आवश्यकता थी, क्योंकि किसी भी देश की संस्कृति एक ऐसा हाथी है जिसके प्राण एक चींटी के कारण संकट में पड़ सकते हैं । संस्कृति की जान के पीछे पड़ी चींटी किसी को नजर नहीं आती, मगर मरणासन्न हाथी का प्रदर्शन जरूर बड़ी सज-धज से किया जाता है । उसी संस्कृति का प्रदर्शन हमें कुछ देश विदेशों के उत्सवों में देखने को मिला ।

संस्कार-हीनता की ओर ले जाने वाली बातों पर भी हमें ध्यान देना होगा। पाश्चात्य देशों जैसे संस्कार-हीन समाज की कल्पना कितनी भयावह है, हमने कभी नहीं सोचा ?

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यही कहूंगी कि राष्ट्र का बजट बनाते समय राष्ट्र की शिक्षा, राष्ट्र का चरित्र निर्माण व राष्ट्र की सांस्कृतिक विरासत को कायम रखने के लिए विशेष ध्यान देकर, कोई नई योजना बनाकर उसके लिए अलग से बजट का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए था ।

अन्त में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को गरीबों के लिए एक अच्छा, सुधारवादी और निर्भीक बजट पेश करने के लिए उन्हें बधाई देती हूं ।

श्री हरि सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन महोदया, सदन में 1989-90 के लिए जो हमारा वार्षिक बजट है, उस पर चर्चा हो रही है । यह बजट सर्व-साधारण का बजट है और सर्व-साधारण के लिए और उनकी जो समस्यायें हैं उनको हल करने के लिए इस बजट में जो प्रावधान किये गये हैं वे बहुत प्रशंसनीय हैं और साथ ही साथ इसमें जो दिशा-निर्देश दिए गए हैं भारत की आर्थिक, सामाजिक, भावनाय मजबूत करने के लिए, जो आर्थिक असमानता है उसको मिटाने के लिए, देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, देश को आत्म निर्भर करने के लिए, ये सारी चीजें ज किसी भी देश को बहुत मजबूत बनाती हैं किसी भी राष्ट्र को जो प्रगति की सीढ़ी

में सबसे ऊपर ले जाते हैं, वे सारे प्रावधान इसमें किये गये हैं। जो मूल्य, सिद्धान्त, बुनियादी आधार पर आर्थिक ढांचे को मजबूत करने हैं, उन सब चीजों का इसमें ध्यान रखा गया है और उनके लिए उपाय सझाए गए हैं और जो पिछले वर्ष की हमारी आर्थिक उपलब्धियां हैं व इसमें द्योतक की गई हैं जाहिर की गई हैं। इससे मालूम पड़ता कि यह बजट न केवल प्रशंसनीय है, बल्कि मैं तो अपने वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि यह बजट हमारे राष्ट्र को एक बहुत आर्थिक सीढ़ियों पर ले जाने वाला है। मैं इसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

अगर आप देखें तो आंकड़ों के जरिए बहुत से हमारे माननीय साथियों ने जो प्रगति का पैमाना और ढांचा दिया है वह आंकड़ों के जरिए साबित हो जाता है कि हम कहां से चले थे और कहां पहुंच गए हैं। इस साल का बजट जो है, वह काबिले-तारीफ इस मायने में भी है कि अगर आप देखें तो पिछले साल में कस्टम के, एक्साइज के जितने छापे पड़े, जितनी धर-पकड़ हुई एक नहीं करोड़ों रुपयों का कस्टम में सोना, दवाएं आदि एक बार नहीं कितनी बार पकड़कर के जो कालाधन जमा किए हुए थे, उन पर चोट की गई है और जो काला-धंधा करने वाले लोग, चाहे वह कस्टम में, चाहे एक्साइज में, चाहे और तरह के काले धंधे, चाहे विदेशी मुद्रा के एक्सचेंज करने के नाम पर जो धन कमाते हैं उन पर बड़ी करारी चोट हुई और मैं समझता हूं कि पिछले साल बहुत छापे डालकर के इस महा-बीमारी पर करारी चोट हुई है। इससे जो कालाधन जमा करने वाले है, स्मगलिंग करने वाले हैं, सीमाओं पर तस्करी करने वाले हैं जो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति को कमजोर करने वाले हैं उन पर कड़ी चोट लगी आप जानते हैं कि जो लोग पैरेलल इकानामी चलाने की कोशिश करते हैं वे दूसरे राष्ट्रों के भी होते हैं और हमारे यहां सोने, चांदी की तस्करी करके हमारे ढांचे को खराब करना चाहता है जिससे अर्थ-व्यवस्था में घाटा हो जाए और शासन व्यवस्था खराब हो जाए ये लोग ये देश हमारे मित्र नहीं है जो चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की न करें इसलिए कस्टम वालों और फारन एक्सचेंज में घोटाला करने वालों को, तस्करी करने वालों को जो चोट पिछले सालों में पहुंचाई गई है उससे उनकी वृद्धि नहीं हो सकी है जो आपने इसमें प्रगति की है, सफलता प्राप्त की है, मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको आप जारी रखें यदि स्मगलिंग रुक जाए तो पैसा कहां से मिलेगा, सोना कहां से मिलेगा ये सब चीजें रुक जाएंगी तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और भी मजबूत होगी।

महोदया, घरेलू उत्पाद में हमारे देश में 3.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और आशा की जा रही है कि अगले साल वह और भी बढ़ेगी और 5 प्रतिशत तक जाएगी। बेरोजगारी का जहां तक सवाल है, हमारे यहां वह बड़ा भारी अभिशाप है बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने के लिए जो कारगर योजनाएं चलाई जा रही हैं, छोटे उद्योगों, कोटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के जरिए नए रोजगार लोगों को दिये जा रहे हैं उनसे बेरोजगारी बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकेगी। मुझे खुशी है इस बात को कहते हुए कि बेरोजगारों की संख्या में घटोत्तरी हुई है। लेकिन इससे ही समस्या का हल होने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि हमारी आबादी भी दिनोंदिन बढ़ती जा रही है जिससे बेरोजगारी को खत्म करना कठिन हो रहा है।

महोदया, जहां तक स्वास्थ्य का संबंध है, हमारे यहां मृत्यु दर में कमी आई है और आबादी हमारी बढ़ रही है अतः दोनों तरफ से इस समस्या को देखना होगा। इसी कारण बेरोजगारी भी समाप्त नही हो पा रही है। इसके लिए जवाहरलाल नेहरु रोजगार योजना के नाम से जो योजना चलाई जा रही है उसके लिए 5 अरब रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई है। अन्य स्कीमों के साथ-साथ 5 अरब रुपए की यह अतिरिक्त योजना है जिससे मध्यम वर्ग और गरीब वर्ग के लोगों को सहायता दी जाएगी इसक

[श्री हरि सिंह]

भार उन लोगों पर ही डाला गया है जो कि अमीर है, जिनके पास अनाप-शनाप पैसा है। गरीब या मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों पर इतनी बड़ी धनराशि को जुटाने के लिए किसी प्रकार का भार नहीं डाला गया है। इससे बेरोजगारी को समाप्त करने में सहायता मिलेगी।

महोदया, किसानों को ऋण देने के लिए 40 अरब रुपए की वृद्धि की गई है। मुझे खुशी है कि भारत ने कम से कम ऐसे क्षेत्र में जो किसान का था इतनी प्रगति की है कि जो हमारा देश बहुत दुखी रहता था, दूसरे देशों से अन्न मांगता था, अपने खाने के लिए दूसरों का मोहताज रहता था, आज वह देश विदेशों को भी अन्न भेजने में सफल हो गया है, अन्न के मामले में वह आत्म निर्भर हो गया है। तिलहन, दलहन की पैदावार बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इसके साथ ही इस वर्ष जो चीनी का उत्पादन हुआ, वह सारी दुनियां में होने वाले उत्पादन से अधिक है। दुनियां का कोई मुल्क आज हमारे बराबर चीनी पैदा नहीं करता है।

महोदया, विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिए जो हमारा ऐक्सपोर्ट है, जो सामान हम बाहर भेजते हैं उसमें भी वृद्धि हुई है। करोड़ों रुपयों का ऐक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है। बाल विकास और जो सेवा कार्यक्रम अब तक 70 खंडों में चलते थे अब वे 500 खंडों में और बढ़ाए जाएंगे। तो जैसा मैं कह रहा था, यह बजट साधारण जनता के लिए, गरीब वर्ग के लिए, आम जनता के लिए, मध्यम श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के लिए और किसान के लिए सुंदर बजट है। इससे जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, किसान की जिन्दगी में बदलाव आया है। हर आदमी चाहता है कि किसान की बात करे तो हम को वोट मिल जायेंगे। अगर अमन से देखें किसान के लिए जो हमारी सरकार ने काम किया, इस बजट में प्रावधान किये वैसे किसी ने नहीं किये। कांग्रेस पार्टी ही ऐसी पार्टी है जो किसानों की सच्चमुच में एक सच्ची मित्र है। वह दिन दूर नहीं जब हमारे किसान भी जापान के किसानों की तरह अपने सभी घरेलू कामों में एडवांस हो जायेंगे यानी उनका लीविंग स्टेण्डर्ड हाई हो जायेगा, उनका जीवन स्तर बढ़ जायेगा। राष्ट्रीय आमदनी बढ़ी है, प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी बढ़ी है। देश के अन्दर आधुनिकता आयी है। रहन-सहन में, खान पान में, आने-जाने में आधुनिकता आयी है। आप देखेंगे कि कितने ही किसानों के पास ट्रेक्टर आ गये है सिंचाई के लिए। हजारों रुपये के फलों के बीज, सब्जियों के बीज, गल्ले के बीज बाहर से मंगाते थे। अब हमें बहुत कम बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है। इससे लगता है हमारे यहां कितनी तरक्की हुई। बराबर कोशिश की जा रही है कि आर्थिक समानता हो। एक बात जरूर कहूंगा कि हमारी जितनी भी योजनाएं हैं वे सभी गरीबी को खत्म करने के लिए, रोजगार दिलाने के लिए, नौजवानों को काम पर लगाने के लिए, मकान बनाने के लिए, किसानों को ऋण देने के लिए है। लेकिन यह सारा विकास का काम उलझ जाता है बैंकों के कारण मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस ओर ध्यान दिया है। वह खुद महसूस करते हैं कि रुपया देने के सिस्टम में कहीं न कहीं खामी है। उनको दूर करने के लिए उन्होंने कारगर उपाय किये है। इससे उम्मीद है खामी दूर हो जायेगी। बैंकों से किसानों को रुपये लेने के लिए भागदौड़ करनी पड़ती है और इसी में उनका बहुत सा पैसा खर्च हो जाता है, बड़ी तकलीफ होती है बिचौलिये बीच में पैदा हो जाते हैं इस पर अंकुश लगना चाहिए। जब तक बैंक सिस्टम नहीं सुधरेगा तब तक राष्ट्र तरक्की नहीं कर सकता। जो हम किसानों को देना चाहते हैं, मजदूरों को देना चाहते हैं, मीडियम दुकानदारों को देना चाहते हैं, कर्मचारियों के लिए मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण देने की नयी स्कीम बनायी है यह सब कैसे होगा जब तक कि बैंकिंग सिस्टम में सुधार नहीं

होगा। इस पर हमें कुछ न कुछ अंकुश लगाना पड़ेगा।

बैंकिंग सिस्टम में अगर आप देखें कि एक विशेष वर्ग के लोग ही उत्तम सर्विस करते है। बैंकिंग सर्विस ब्राड बेस्ड होनी चाहिए। हर एक तबके को, हर रीजन को, हर भाषा वाले को, हर हिस्से को उसमें होना चाहिए। यहां एक मानोपली बनी हुई है इसको तोड़ा जाना चाहिए। बैंकिंग सर्विस में सुधार आना चाहिए। मुझे बड़ा अफसोस होता है कि इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक में आफीसर कैडर के लिए परमोशन का जो इम्तिहान होता है उसमें हिन्दी मीडियम नहीं होता है। यह राष्ट्र की भाषा है। बड़ी प्यारी भाषा है। सब समझते है। मुझे खुशी है कि यू० पी० एस० सी० में हिन्दी माध्यम रख दिया गया लेकिन इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक मे हिन्दी मीडियम की पालिसी नहीं अपनाई जाती। अगर यह चीज वहां नहीं है तो फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को उससे पूछना चाहिए।

शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का कोटा जो बैंक में रहता है वह भी न के बराबर है। वह भी पूरा नहीं होता है। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि हरिजनों के रिजर्वेशन की समस्या कभी की खत्म हो जाती अगर उनकी योजनाएं पूरी हो जातीं। कहा जाता है कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के योग्य लड़के नहीं मिलते। टाइप का इम्तिहान ऐसा सख्त रखेंगे कि वह क्वालिफाइ नहीं कर पाते और फिर पोस्ट को डी-रिजर्व कर दिया जाता है। उसमें सब तरह के लोगों को रखा जाए और जो मानोपली बनी हुई है उसको खत्म किया जाये। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो बड़े-बड़े अफसर हैं मैनेजर हैं और बड़े अफसर हैं वह जहां के रहने वाले होते है वे वहीं पर लगे रहते हैं और जो छोटे कर्मचारी है, क्लर्क वगैरह है उनको दूर-दूर भेज दिया जाता है। जो अपने रिश्तेदार है, दोस्त हैं उनको मुनाफा पहुंचाते हैं। जो असली हकदार है जिनको फायदा पहुंचाना चाहिए उनको नहीं पहुंचाया जाता। वे बेचारे सफर करते हैं। उनमें भ्रष्टाचार बुरी तरह से भरा हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि वह इसका सर्वे करायें। जो बड़े-बड़े अफसर हैं उनको दूर-दूर भेजा जाये इससे नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन बढ़ेगा। एफिशियंसी बढ़ेगी। भ्रष्टाचार कम होगा, विकास की गति बढ़ेगी। ये दो-चार बातें जो मैंने कही हैं ऐसी हैं मैं उम्मीद करता हू मंत्री जी जरूर जवाब देंगे। तो मैं कह रहा था कि बैंक वालों की शिकायत कीजिये तो शिकायत के कागजात उसके पास पहुंच जाते हैं और वे बदला लेने की कोशिश करते हैं। श्री फेलेरियो यहा पर नहीं हैं, उनसे कहने के बाद भी कुछ नहीं होता है। पांजा साहब यहां पर बैठे है। उन्होंने कस्टम में तो अच्छा काम किया है, हम अखबारों और मेगजीन मे पढ़ते हैं, उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया है। बैंकों का काम बिलकुल फेल हुआ है। कांग्रेस का होते हुए भी मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि बैंक की योजनाओं में आपने वृद्धि तो की है और वीकर सेक्शन के लिए ऋणों की घोषणा तो करते हैं, लेकिन उनको इसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है और इस दृष्टि से बैंक फैल हुए हैं। जो लक्ष्य हमें हासिल करना चाहिए वह हम नहीं कर पाये है। यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। इसके लिए कोई न कोई रास्ता निकाला जाना चाहिए। बैंकों मे पीपुल्स का इवोलमेंट होना चाहिए। जो पब्लिक के आदमी है, एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० है उनको सेन्ट्रल लेवल पर, स्टेट लेवल पर और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल पर डिस्बर्समेंट के मामलों में नुमायन्दगी मिलनी चाहिए। इसकी आपको इसी बजट भाषण में घोषणा करनी चाहिए। बैंकों में किसानों, मजदूरों और पब्लिक के लोगों को नुमायन्दगी मिलनी चाहिए। चुनाव पास आ रहे है। चुनावों मे कोई हमारी किस्मत जुड़ी हुई नहीं है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से काफी सुधार हमारे गांवों में किया जा सकता था और ये आलादीन का चिराग सिद्ध हो सकते थे। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। हमारे

[श्री हरी सिंह]

यहां बुलन्दशहर जिले में दनकौर एक जगह है जहां एक फील्ड आफिसर 15 साल से और एक मैनेजर 20 साल से बैठा हुआ है दफ्तर को उन्होंने शराबखाना बना रखा है। इधर-उधर घूमते हैं और कमीशन लेते हैं। ये स्टेट बैंक के अधिकारी हैं पंजाब बैंक या ओवरसीज बैंक या कैनरा बैंक के लोग नहीं है। मैंने इस बात का जिक्र श्री फेलेरियो जी भी किया था। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ। इसलिए बैंकों पर क्या किया जाना चाहिए। हमने जो वादे कर रखे हैं उनको पूरा किया जाना चाहिए।

जैसा मैंने कहा राष्ट्रीय आय में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। लेकिन दुख यह है कि जो सिलसिला चल रहा है उसमें आम आदमी को फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़े-बड़े कारखाने कुछ लगे हैं, लेकिन पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़े कारखानों का सिलसिला नहीं चल रहा है। कोई सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र का उद्योग वहां पर नहीं हैं। कोआपरेटिव में आप देखिये, इफको और नाफेड के इंस्टिट्यूशन भी वहां पर नहीं है, खाद के कारखाने नहीं हैं। इन कारखानों की यह स्थिति है इनमें कोआपरेटिव में हरिजनों और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कोटा पूरा नहीं होता है। इनको रखना वे अपनी तोहीन समझते हैं। कोआपरेटिव की यह हालत है। इसलिए हमें अपनी कोआपरेटिव की पालिसी को फिर से रिवाइव करना चाहिए। इनको यह हालत है कि ये नौकरियां बेचते हैं। लोगों के फर्जी नाम लिख देते है और लोन को किसी दूसरे के सिर पर डाल देते हैं। इसको देखा जाना चाहिए। कोआपरेटिव में भर्ती में बेईमानी होती है। नाफेड और इफको को खत्म किया जाना चाहिए,

आज हम देखते हैं कि इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स के मामले में देश अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो रहा है। हमारा नो हाऊ भी अच्छा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि टेलीवीजन, ट्रांजिस्टर्स और टेपरिकार्डर्स या जो दूसरी लग्जरी की चीजें हैं वे तीन-तीन साल पुरानी आती हैं। इसलिए चाहे कोई भी बड़ा आदमी हो, वी० आई० पी० हो या मिनिस्टर हो, लीडर हो, आफिसर हो, डेलीगेशन का आदमी हो, बिलकुल इनको लाना बैन कर देना चाहिए। कोई भी इलेक्ट्रानिक की चीज चाहे वह टेलिविजन हो रेडियो हो, ट्रंसमीटर हो, वी. सी. आर. हो, रेडियों हो इन पर बाहर से लाने की बिल्कुल पाबंदी होनी चाहिये। हां, कोई तीन साल से वहां रह रहा हो और वह तीन साल पुरानी हो तो वह ले आए। लेकिन जब तक आप इस पर सख्ती से पाबंदी नहीं लगायेंगे तब तक यह खत्म होने वाला नहीं है। अगर आप ऐसा करेंगे तो आप देखेंगे कि यहां इलेक्ट्रानिक का कितना काम बढ़ता है और उससे कितनी बेरोजगारी खत्म होती है। इसलिये इस पर मजबूती से बैन लगाना चाहिये। महोदय, जैसाकि मैंने यहां किसानों के लिये, आधुनिकता के लिये सारी चीजें इस बजट में दी गई है, बजट बड़ा प्रशंसनीय है।

कुमारी सईदा खातून (मध्य प्रदेश) : इलेक्ट्रानिक ही नहीं यह भी बोलिये कि इनकम टैक्स न लगाया जाए।

श्री हरी सिंह : प्रोडक्शन पर इनकम टैक्स न लगायें वह दूसरी बात हो सकती है। लेकिन इन चीजों को बाहर से लाना बिल्कुल बंद किया जाना चाहिये। जिस घर में आप वहां नेशनल, सोनी जाने क्या-क्या रहते हैं। कोई भारत की बात ही नहीं करता। यह सारी बीमारी सबसे बड़ी है। आप जानते हैं कि जिस किसी देश में विदेशी चीजों की भरमार हो जाती है तो उस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति खोखली हो जाती है। यह जो गुड़ बनाने का काम होता है इसमें सारी नेशनल वेल्थ चली जाती है। इसलिये हमको शुगर फैक्टरियां सारे देश में जगह जगह पर कायम करनी चाहिये और उनको विशेष प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिये। इसी तरह से अनाज के भंडारण के लिये को मुक्त हस्त से लोन देना चाहिये लेकिन वे दे

नहीं पाते हैं। जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया और ये मेरी कुछ बातें थीं जो मैंने आपके सामने रखी है। मैं फिर एक बार यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बार का बजट वाकई प्रशंसनीय है और यह एक बड़ी उपलब्धि है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

*SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA (Gujarat): Madam Deputy Chairman, I rise to support the Budget, presented by the Finance Minister, for the next Financial year. Without going into the figures contained in the Budget, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the hardships experienced by our Adivasi brothers.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know Gujarati.

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: I am speaking in Gujarati so that others are inspired to learn it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I know Gujarati already.

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: It is a very good Budget and it is an important step which would help remove poverty and provide employment. The Budget contains a significant provision for providing employment to at least one member of each family which is really commendable and the Minister deserves to be congratulated therefor. The Budget contains a provision for 500 crores of rupees for financing an important scheme known as Jawaharlal Nehru Employment Scheme. We shall have to take necessary measures to ensure that the benefit of that scheme percolate to the deserving people. It has been my experience that we make huge allocations here but their benefit does not reach the people for whom these allocations are meant. The officers who are to carry the benefit to the deserving people, grab heavy amounts and fill their own pockets instead. Hence, the Government must see to it that the benefit of the proposed schemes reaches the people for whom it has been prepared and the funds are utilised for that purpose alone.

The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has laid special stress on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. No satisfactory arrangements have so far been made for providing education facilities to those Adivasis and Harijans who are inhabited in far-flung forest areas. Whenever I visit their villages, these people tell me that they need a school in the village and also a Creche be opened in every village. But the state of affairs is such that if a teacher is posted in a village-school, he instead of working in the school-village gets himself transferred to a city with the connivance of officers. It has also been noticed on some occasions that a teacher appointed to a school-village does not join there at all and draws his salary for months together without any work. His officers also connive at it. This should not be allowed to happen. It causes a lot of harm to the interests of the children of the village concerned. I demand that there must be at least one school in each village. At present we do not have one schol even for four/five villages. I wish that in the next two-three years at least one school be opened in each village. Apart from a school, there must be one Adult Education Centre in each village. The present Adult Education Programme is not adequate because 10-12 or at least 25-30 such centres have been opened in every Tehsil. This number is not at all sufficient. The villages are located at a distance of at least 3-4 kilometres from one-another. As such, it is necessary to provide at least one school in each village so

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Gujarati.

[Shri Ramsinh Rathwa]

that the children may receive education in their village itself.

We often talk of afforestation. For ests play an important role in the preservation of environment. If we want to save the forests, if we want to preserve and develop them, we shall have to take the Adivasis into confidence and seek their help in this task. We will have to safeguard the interests of the Adivasis while we carry this task further. These days, a contractor is given the contract for cutting wood from the forests. They, in pursuit of their self interest, cut the wood in such a manner that it always causes harm and loss to the Adivasis. The Adivasis engaged in this job are never paid fair wages and they are always exploited. They have to face another problems. The Adivasis living in forests need some wood and other materials to meet their needs. Their need is very small in terms of quantity. Those people live in Kuchcha houses (Mud-Houses) which need to be re-built after 10-15 years. The Houses are very small in size. Every house accommodates 10-15 persons. They do not need much of wood for the repair of these houses. I would like to sumbit that the Adivasis should be allowed to cut wood from the forest for the limited purpose of repairing their houses and the contractor should not be permitted to cut the whole of the forest.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The language is very musical.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): The language is very musical and vey sweet.

[**The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai)** in the Chair]

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Sir, I would also like to add that we have constructed big dams but the poor Adivasis became the scape-goat. Although I agree that we shall have to make sacrifices if we want the country to progress, and the Adivasis are willing to make sacrifices, yet we must pay special attention to Adivasis when we displace them from the forests and rehabilitate them elsewhere because forests are their life-line. The Adivasis must be paid adequate compensation for their sacrifice. Wherever they are rehabilitated, they must be provided with sufficient quantity of water from the dam if they need water for irrigating their fields This will enable them to sow two or three crops every year. The Government should therefore, rehabilitate the displaced Adivasis at such places and provide alternative land at such points where they can easily make use of the dam water.

In order to procure coal and other minerals from the forests, we go on digging mines. All the officers, high or low, workers or Chowkidars etc. needed for the mining work are recruited from other places. When a demand is made for providing jobs to local people, the answer, invariably, is that people suitable for the job are not available in that area. But the fact, are otherwise. They do not want to recruit the local people at all. I would demand that only local people should be recruited for such jobs.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to another point. Our Adivasis brothers have a valuable heritage of folk-art, music and culture. We shall have to pay special attention towards this. The Government should take suitable measures for the development of their art and the preservation of their culture. If we fail to protect art, music and culture of Adivasis, it is bound to perish in the next 15-20 years. We won't find any samples thereof for our Museum. I would urge upon the Government to take necessary measures for the protection and preservation of this invaluable heritage of art, music and culture.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Minister to the problems of our artists. We have many kinds of Artists like Painters, Photographers etc. These artists participate in international competitions and win costly prices like cameras. When they bring those prizes, the Government recovers taxes on those prizes. I would request you, with a feeling of anguish, that their prizes should not be subjected to any tax. It will be really damaging to tax those prizes which are given to them in recognition of their talents and to serve as an incentive. The artist will not send his piece of art for the competition. His talent will be neglected and the neglect would lead to a fall in the talent. The Government should pay special attention to this problem and they should withdraw the provision of imposing taxes on items received as a prize.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Have you followed, Mr. Panja? What he says is that if an adivasi goes out and gets a present, there should be no duty on it.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: If they go only on officially organised cultural tour and they apply to us, then we do give ad -hoc exemption individual case wise on merit.

श्री रामसिंह राठवा: जब हमारे आर्टिस्ट इन्टरनेशनल लेवल के कम्पीटिशन पर जाते हैं और उनको प्राइज मिलते हैं तो जो कैमरा और कुछ भी कला के विकास के लिए जो चीजें मिलती हैं ऐसी चीजों के ऊपर टैक्स नहीं होना चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा सुझाव है ।

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I have already said that on applications made individually, we give ad hoc exemptions on merit. But if the Hon'ble member. But if has got any specific. he can bring it to my notice and I will see.

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: I would also like to mention another point that even today there is a good number of educated Adivasis and Harijan youth who have not been able to find a job anywhere. They have failed to get a job despite their best efforts. But the employers claim that they do not get suitable persons.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, you may not believe but I have a concrete example of a particular university. I won't like to name that University. The incidents relates to a student who passed out of that University. As long as he was a student of that University, he always stood first. He passed the B.A. and M.A. examinations in First Division. On completion of his studies, one day, he found an advertisement published by the same University calling for applications for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only for filling a vacancy. That young man applied in response to the advertisement. He, who had always stood first and had secured his B.A. and M.A. degrees in First Division, was the only candidate for the post. Even then he was rejected on the ground that he was not a suitable candidate. He was not selected because he had not answered the questions satisfactorily in the Interview. It is something very strange that a youngman who had always remained at the top during his studies and had passed the B.A. and M.A. degree examinations in First Division, was declared unfit for the post. How far it is justified? Generally, the officers on Selection Board wilfully close their eyes and do injustice to talented Adivasi and Harijan youth. I urge the Government that there should be no dereliction in the matter of filling vacancies reserved for Adivasis and Harijans in the Private Sector, Public Sector, Government Offices or Universities and such posts should not be kept vacant for long.

Sir, even today we do not have good and pucca roads for going to far-flung villages. Consequently, a person wishing to establish a small scale industry in Adivasi areas, which are far away from the National Highway

[Shri Ramsinh Rathwa]

or State Highway, cannot do so despite his sincere desire to do so. I would request that far flung villages and forest areas should be connected by pucca roads so that the backward areas are sufficiently developed.

Sir, I would like to express my views with regard to Child Development and Women's Programmes. A large amount is allocated for this purpose. I wish that those funds should be fully and properly utilised.

Sir, the Budget proposes to impose an additional levy of Rs. 2000/- on the sale of T.V. sets. You know it, Sir, that T.V. Relay Centres have been opened at many places during the past 3-4 years because we want the benefits of T.V. to reach the maximum number of people. Those who could avail of this facility, have done so by purchasing a T.V. set. The poor people also wanted to buy one but they could not buy till now for want of money.

Now, they want to buy a T.V. set by saving small amounts of money, gradually. But you have frustrated their plans by imposing an additional levy of Rs. 2000/-. How will they be able to buy a T.V. set now? I think this tax-proposal is unfair. Very few people now are left without a T.V. set and such weaker sections should not be burdened with tax. I would request the Minister of Finance to reconsider this proposal and withdraw it.

Sir, I would like to express my views on Income-tax and Sales Tax as well. The Minister might know that Gujarat and Maharashtra are the two States of India which pay the maximum amount of tax. The people of Gujarat and Maharashtra pay their taxes honestly. There have been instances of tax-evasion at other places but not in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Is it a fact?

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Yes, Sir. But I know many cases when raids were carried out on totally innocent persons with a view to harassing and maligning them. Innocent people deposit the Account Books with the authorities for necessary action. When they ask back for a copy of the Books which they need in connection with their business, they are threatened and falsely charged.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I think there are instructions for this purpose to allow the assessees to copy them. He says that when the raids take place and when the account books are seized they are not allowed to take copies.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: This is in the Income-tax rules. They are bound to give copies.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): If there are any such cases you send them. They will be set right.

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: The Minister has given so many figures in the Budget that if I try to go into them, perhaps, I shall get lost crores of rupees have been provided in this Budget for the development of Adivasis and backward classes. But by the time this amount reaches Gandhi Nagar, it will become smaller. While going down from Gandhi Nagar to District Headquarters, Vadadva, therefrom to my Tehsil, from Tehsil to village, it will continue to reduce and finally become negligible. With that amount, instead of the big plan, the Kuchcha road of the village may be repaired or the fallen roof of a school may be raised. This has been my experience. I hope this will not happen in future and the amount allocated for a particular item shall be spent thereon alone. People will receive its total benefit.

I thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak and I conclude by supporting the Budget.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am representing the entire Opposition. Do you allow me three hours or four hours?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Twenty minutes. Today, you can speak for twenty minutes.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: It is very less.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, you can give him more time. Hon'ble member is speaking on behalf of the entire Opposition. I can get all the points then.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): There are two more days. They may come back.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, luckily for me, I had spoken on the fiscal and other matters the other day when you were in the Chair. I had raised...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): When you speak, I am always in the Chair.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: It is good for me. Sir, I had spoken about the debt and other problems. I had also stated that according to my estimates the budgeted estimate for 1988-89 was Rs. 7484 crores. The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill was for Rs. 1539 crores and the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill was for Rs. 845 crores. The total comes to Rs. 9922 crores. Just now, before you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Mr. Gadhvi came and laid on the Table of the House a Supplementary Demand for Grants. He did not mention the figure. But now I have been able to get the figure.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Excuse me. Sir, when am I going to get my turn?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): After him.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: It says here that this new appropriation aggregates to a gross total of Rs. 3491 crores. At the same time, it says that the gross expenditure is matched by savings and the recoveries or increased receipts would be to the extent of Rs. 2349 crores. Thus, there would be a net cash outgo of Rs. 1142 crores. It also says that the proposals included in this Budget are largely covered in the Revised Estimates for 1988-89.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): That must have come in the budget figures.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: If this thing has come, then the position becomes like this. For the estimated deficit of Rs. 9922 crores that he has mentioned you add only Rs. 1142 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I do not think it is to be added because when they have placed the budget, they must have also included this. Now they are bringing this in the House to ratify it.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: This is a Supplementary Demand and I think the situation has to be explained.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I think, Mr. Panja, you have to explain this.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: But I want to make a different point and that is, Rs 1142 crores are to be added to it. That means the estimated deficit would be of the order of Rs. 11064 crores whereas the Revised Estimates give the figure at Rs. 7940 crores. There is thus a saving of Rs. 3124 crores. To my mind this is very creditable because this is in accordance with the statement of the then Finance Minister who presented the 1988-89 Budget. He had stated that the Government reiterates its determination to closely monitor expenditure,

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

maximise collection of revenue and contain the budgetary deficit.

Now the point is, although I do not find it anywhere in the budget papers, the newspaper reports, particularly reports of newspapers like 'The Economic Times' and others, have stated that in order to cover up this deficit Government has, for the first time, brought in about Rs. 1800 to 1900 crores from the Oil Account.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Rs. 2300 crores.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: This has been brought from the oil revenue. Whereas it should been in the capital account, that has been brought in the Revenue Account to cover up this deficit, in order to show this figure as much less. To my mind it is very high. If you add Rs. 2300 crores to Rs. 8000 crores the deficit would have ended in Rs. 10,300 crores. This is the point which I would like the hon. Minister and the Finance Ministry officials to know. I want to know whether it is for the first time that it has been brought from the oil revenue, whether it should have been in the Capital Account and if that is so, why it has been done like that. This gives a bad picture, not a correct picture...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Even if they would have taken it in the Capital Account the deficit would have been the same. But whether they can bring it in the Capital Revenues—that point is there.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Sir, this is my point. This, to my mind, minimises the estimated deficit which now stands at about Rs. 7900 crores. That is my one point.

The other point that I have to make is that hon. Finance Minister has, in his Budget Speech, made several suggestions and I am glad that there are many good suggestions in it. I am particularly happy that there are many such provisions in this. Sir, I had a briefing from the Finance Department of Government of Jammu and Kashmir about six months back. They told me that there is overlapping in the NREP and RLEGP programmes and there is a lot of confusion in it. They had suggested to me that this should be amalgamated. I am very glad that not only have these two programmes been amalgamated, but one most important thing has also been done which the Government has not highlighted in the proper perspective. If I were to write this Budget speech, I would have highlighted it to a great extent. Previously one of the programmes was on 50:50 basis but now it is 75 per cent by the Centre and 25 per cent by the States. So a lot of amount from these nine thousand and odd crores that have been earmarked for rural development programmes and poverty alleviation programmes will go from the Centre to the States. I would request that there should be proper monitoring from the Centre so that this money really goes to those areas for which there are meant.

In this connection, it is stated that for poverty and employment, 120 districts have been selected. They have not been identified and no policy guidelines have been mentioned as to how these 120 districts out of hundreds in this country will be selected. I would request the hon. Minister that while selecting 120 districts, the backward districts in North-Eastern India, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir should get top priority.

The other programme is with regard to giving employment to one member of each family living below the poverty line. Here again, this has not been identified. So I would request the hon. Minister that priority should be given to those from backward areas. On the question of backward areas, the Gadgil formula quite clearly categorised special category States other than the North-Eastern and other areas. They should get priority while each of such family is to be provided this assistance. The

nine thousand and odd crores is a large sum of money which has been provided for rural development and I am sure if this amount really goes to the rural poor, then it will change their life.

Sir, there is a small point regarding the free distribution of sarees to destitute women. Of course there will be such destitue women every where. I would only request the Governmen. through you, Sir, that there are many areas like Kashmir and North-East where sarees are not worn. Whether it is a man or a women who is destitute, it is either a Kashmiri pheron or shalwar kameez that is used instead of a saree. So where these areas are identified in such States, saree should not be the thing that should be given but it should be actually the pheron that should be given.

With regard to other provisions in the Budget, before I come to my ace point, which I will do a little later, I want to say something about travel tax at 10 per cent of the basic fare. The other day, the honourable Mr. Shivraj Patil announced in the House that for mopping up resources for the airlines, he was going to increase the air fares. Over and above that increase in fares if this 10 per cent increase also is there, then I think the Finance Ministry should look into the matter and see that the incidence of both these taxes should be as little as possible. Mr. Shivraj Patil, on the plea of mopping up resources for his Ministry, may increase air fares by 10 to 15 per cent. Over and above the basic fare if the travel tax is also increased, then there should be confabulations between the two Ministries to see that the incidence of both should be the minimum possible and should not exceed 10 per cent in both cases. In this context context I would like to point out that there are land-locked places like Jammu and Kashmir In summer time also the Jammu-Srinagar road is blocked. Even in this month there were about eight blockades of the main road. So, we are almost entirely dependent upon the air route. That was also recognized by the Government of India while the fares were being fixed from Jammu-Srinagar or Delhi-Srinagar. The fare is not as is fixed for, say, between Calcutta and Bombay or Delhi and Calcutta or Delhi and Bombay.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I think it is concessional.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: There is a concession. If this was the criterion, that land-locked areas should have special fares because they are entirely dependent upon the air route, that concession should be given to them. This is my point. This travel tax exemption should be given for those areas which are land-locked and which are heavily, if not entirely, dependent upon the air route. So, this concession should be granted to them.

Sir, the next point is with regard to the budget speech. I have not been able to understand para 154 which says:

> "I propose to exempt raw wool to be imported by Khadi and Village Industries Commission and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards from the whole of the duty."

Sir, this provision was there in 1987-88 budget also. Why was it withdrawn and why is it being reintroduced? I have got a copy of that budget also. Here I have to make a suggestion—and it is vitally important for Kashmir and Punjab. The rate of wool, which is primarily imported from Australia, has gone up by a full 100 per cent during the last one year. If it was 500 $ last year now it has gone up to 1,000 $. The decentralized spinning and weaving units of the industry in Amritsar, Ludhiana and Kashmir are closing down because they cannot afford it. If it is not possible to entirely do away with it, I can agree if Raymond's or Digjam are not exempted

(Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto)

from it, but I would request the honourable Minister kindly to note that spinning and weaving units in the decentralized, small scale sector should be exempted from the incidence of this duty on the import of wool. It is very important for the small units, the decentralized spinning and weaving units. I do not want that the big factories should be given the exemption but, at least, the small-scale sector and the decentralized spinning and weaving units should be exempted from this.

Sir, while dealing with the subject of customs, it occurred to me that long ago, the Minister exempted persons coming from abroad from payment of duty up to Rs. 1,200.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Rs. 1,250.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Any person coming from abroad was exempted up to that. Mr. Minister, the other day I went to the 4 P.M. International Airport. The Customs Officer said that this amount of Rs. 1,200 was fixed years ago and that had not been changed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No. Earlier it was Rs. 500.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: My point is, you may consider, this will become a little joke. Even two pants make Rs. 1,200. They say, "Working, for us, becomes impossible. Even when a woman comes when we open her luggage, we find that there are two sarees and some other small things. We cannot really strictly follow these rules." This needs to be realistically adjusted to an upward limit. It should be commensurate with the present market. It is for things that people bring in from outside, souvenirs or things like that. Now, I come to my main point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): That is the last point. Your main point is the last point.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I do not know. Well, I have two points, Sir.

You were good enough to lend me a copy of the Budget At A Glance yesterday. While analysing, I made some calculations. I found that there has been a strange type of increases and decreases in our revenue receipts as well as expenditure. For instance, Sir, in the revenue receipts, compared to 1987-88, this year the increase is 41.3 per cent. From Rs. 37,226 crores, this year's Budget is Rs. 52,630 crores. With regard to the tax revenue net to the Centre, the increase is 37 per cent. This is the revenue. With regard to non-tax revenue, the increase is 54.61 per cent. But the total is only 26 per cent. What is very grave to my mind is that in the non-Plan expenditure there is a paradox. With regard to the total I gave you certain figures. The capital receipts have gone up by 54 per cent, 55 per cent, 41 per cent. But, if we come to the total, the total receipt has gone up by only 26 per cent. This needs to be analysed, why there is so much disparity. But what is more important to my mind is this. What is very bad from my point of view, as a student of Economics, is the non-Plan expenditure. The non-Plan expenditure has gone up from Rs. 40,869 crores to Rs. 54,347 crores, which is an increase of 33 per cent. What is the position in regard to the Plan expenditure? It was Rs. 24,199 crores. This has gone up to Rs. 27,814 crores. This is an increase of less than 15 per cent. Non-Plan expenditure increase was 33 per cent in the last three years and Plan expenditure was this much. This needs to be looked into because this gives an indication that our non-Plan expenditure is not commensurate with the Plan expenditure. If there was a saving in the non-Plan expenditure, it could have been diverted to the Plan expenditure, which could have re-generated some money, because non-Plan expenditure is an expenditure which does not generate money.

I have stated about the over-all deficit. Though it has gone down to Rs. 7,940 crores, this year's estimate is Rs. 7,337 crores. But I would request the Finance Ministry that they should not bring in from oil as they had brought in Rs. 2,300 crores to cover the deficit. This should not be done.

Now, I would like to speak about non-tax revenue. The estimate was Rs. 2,454 crores for the current year, 1988-89 and the revised estimate was only Rs. 1,900 crores, but the Budget estimate for 1989-90 is Rs. 4,218 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Probably, the dividend from the Railways might have been taken into account.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: How? They should have taken it into account last year also. I cannot understand that. I would request the hon. Minister—his Officers are noting down—to explain this to me. If for the year 1988-89 the Budget estimate was Rs. 2,454 crores which when revised was only Rs. 1,900 crores, then how in the new Budget estimates it has gone up to Rs. 4,218 crores? This needs to be explained.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You have been given one booklet. Details of this must have been given in that.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I have not been able to understand that. So, this may kindly be explained when the Minister replies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): Sir, he is an economist. He is not a Chartered Accountant.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: Similarly with regard to special deficits. The estimate of special deficits was Rs. 4,325 crores, which on revision.... I don't know what 'special deficits' mean.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): What is the word? Is it special savings or deficits?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: The heading is Special Deficits'. This needs to be explained. My point is that the hon. Minister in his reply may kindly explain this so that we could understand this. The position is like this. The estimate was Rs. 4,325 crores and the revised estimate was Rs. 5,173 crores. And 10 and behold, the estimate for 1988-89 was Rs. 5,850 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): This is a non-Government Provident Fund, which has to be invested in the special deficits. Since that is increasing, this is also increasing.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: The other disquieting feature with regard to this is the budget support for the Central plans.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please conclude now.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: The star point is still there. I am the only one spokesman of the entire Opposition.

With regard to the Budget support for the Central Plan, this to my mind is very disquieting. The Budget support for the Central Plan 1988-89 was Rs. 16,000 crores. It has been revised to Rs. 16,771 crores and in the Budget estimates it was also Rs. 16,690 crores. So, it is almost static. There is no increase for the Budget support for the Central Plan. This to my mind is not commensurate with the revenue and other factors.

Now, I come to my last point. Incidentally again. Sir, you were in the Chair when this controversy arose. The Economic Survey document says that we have a total external debt of Rs. 55,000 crores. Mr. Balanandan was here; he said that the deficit was Rs. 90,000 crores. I went through Economic Journals and I came across an article and other things. Now, I

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

have come to know what is the fact for this position. I will make my point while I point out the difficulties, the anomalies; I would not say "I", in fact, the Economists who had pointed out have also suggested ways and means and I know that this is what I say now the Ministry of Finance should have a full exercise on this point and understand its implications and try to devise the means right now. The Institute he was mentioning is called Institute of International Finance based in Washington D.C. Now, according to the Government of India, India's external debt as in April, 1988 stood at Rs. 55,000 crores. But according to the IIF, Washington it is $57.6 billion, that is Rs. 75,000 crores. Now, what is worse is that IIF estimates that by the end of 1988-89 it is going to be $66.3 billion, that is, Rs. 1,00,000 crores. This is the figure that was quoted. It is going to be Rs. 1,00,000 crores. What is the reason for this difference, that I have analysed and come to the following conclusion. The Government figures include only medium and long term loans whereas IIF figures include short-term debts also. The IIF estimates are surely accurate. After all, debts do not cease to be debts merely because they have to repay it quickly. They are debts all right. Besides the IIF says that we have to pay no less than $474 million dollars in 1989-90 and interest on our short-term loans and the outstanding loans of this kind will touch $ 6.7 billion by the end of the financial year. It is important to be understood by the Finance Ministry that this IIF is not an ordinary organisation. This institute gets its figures from the Bank of International Settlements more comprehensive source than the World Bank or IMF because the Bank of International Settlements is financed by the banks for their own feed-back. The international big banks have formed this International Bank of Settlements.

The second big difference between the IIF and the Government relates to deposits from the Non-Resident Indians. Why the difference between our figure and their figure? India does not include deposits from the Non-Resident Indians as part of its external debts but these deposits are repayable in foreign exchange just like any other foreign loan and they are estimated at a whopping figure of $10.9 billions by the end of 1988-89 and the interest on these deposits during the financial year is estimated at $ 1 billion.

The third big difference between the IIF and the Government relates to the revaluation of India's old loans from the organisations like the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. These loans are paid in a mixture of currencies and the dollar value of such loans is sliding downwards since 1985. The IIF accordingly revalued these loans but the Government has not done. Here again the IIF procedure is surely the right one. Revaluation alone accounts for a difference of 3.3 billion dollars between the estimates of IIF and the Government of India.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now, what do you want to say?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: The IIF is guilty of error. What I have found out is that it has mistakenly categorised some loans as private sector loans and gain as payment loans added to the Government loans. The double accounting is around 1 billion dollars. However, the point now to be taken into consideration is if we knock out this sum, we will still be left with the monumental foreign debt close to 1 lakh crore by the end of 1988-89. That sounds bad enough but there is worse to come. Neither the IIF nor the Government accounts figures includes the secret military loans. All these secret military loans drain our foreign exchange reserves without showing up in the trade or the payment figures and that is one reason why our reserves have fallen

more sharply than to be explained by the figures of trade. It is possible to make a case for excluding NRI deposits from our foreign debt even though the case is far from watertight but there is no good reason to exclude the other three elements, short term debts, revaluation of loans and secret military loans and clearly we have much more than what the Government figures suggested. This needs to be looked into. As regards debt service ratio... (*Interruption*). I will take only three minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): No, no. You have taken more than half an hour.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: No, no. I will take only three minutes. I am finishing up. Now, I come to that part where I have got suggestions. Now, as regards the debt service ratio, the Economic Survey gives a ratio of 24 per cent. You can understand that, Sir. Bear with me for three minutes. The Economic Survey gives a ratio of 24 per cent, will below what is regarded as the crisis limit of 30 per cent. But the Government ratio excludes the interest on short term debts and NRI deposits. If these two are included, the ratio goes up to 33 per cent, well above the danger limit. The danger limit is 33 per cent. The inclusion of secret military debt servicing will make it even more dangerous. Although our debt service is very high the IIF estimates show that it is declining gradually. It picked up in 1987 88 according to all measures, fell in 1988-89 and is likely to decline in 1989-90. This owes much to the sharp spurt in exports in the last two years. The lessons for the future are clear. We are not yet caught in an external debt trap. That is the most important thing. But we are very close to such a plight. We do not need to step back. That means taking four firm policy decisions Number one, we must cut down on military debts that erode our reserves without showing up in the figures. Given the friendly gesture, we see that in Pakistan and China, there is a water tight case for steering clear or fresh military loans. Number two, we must not embark on unsound financial ventures or policies that lead to panic amogst NRI deposits just like (*Interruptions*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Who has suggested this? Are you suggesting this or somebody else has suggested this?

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: No, no. The economists have suggested and have warned that the Finance Ministry should have a through examination of these points. He has suggested four measures. Number one I have already mentioned. The second is, we must not embark on unsound financial ventures or policies that lead to panic amongst NRI deposits just like SBI has done in Washington recently. Now, the NRI investments are not just hot money but they are locked in for several years at a time. Even then, the sums maturing in any one year plus the annual interest payable is now approaching 4 billion dollars per year. As such, we should give NRI the confidence enough to keep reinvesting these matured sums.

We must go easy on fresh commercial borrowings from abroad and make sure that such borrowings go into productive enterprises which will lead to either exports or efficient import substitution. 'Efficient' is the catch word here.

The most important thing is, we must keep our exports growing by more than 20 per cent per year in rupee terms. We need to reduce our trade deficit rather than just bridging it by borrowing monies from NRIs. A sustained growth-rate of over 20 per cent a year may sound difficult. But it is feasible, given the appropriate policies, to ensure export profitability.

[Shri Ghulam Rasool Matto]

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please, conclude now.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL MATTO: I am finishing. Businessmen will never respond to exhortations of export in the name of patriotism but will readily export if they can make money in doing so. This in turn means policies to increase domestic competition and hence reduce profitability in domestic markets plus a realistic exchange-rate policy to raise export profits. And given good management, we will overcome the debt problem. Given indifferent management, not even bad management we will be in difficulty.

I will request the hon. Finance Minister to have this paper thoroughly examined by experts and suggestions made thereupon because, to my mind, we should not come in the debt trap as we are likely to in 1992-93. I hope these would receive due attention from the Ministry of Finance. Thank you.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I think you will give me my due share of time because this is a rare chance to get more time. Otherwise, normally, we are in a hurry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Do you want half an hour?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: What is half an hour?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Do you want more than that?

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It is a flea-bite. Let me start now. No problem.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Budget, I am today interested in highlighting the long-term problems and the long-term fiscal policies announced by the Government. The Budget is actually a yearly event. It takes care of payments, expenditure, capital receipts, deficits, duties, etc. and long-term planning is not expected to be dealt with in the Budget. I fully agree with this proposition. However, I would like to make a few observations here. We are making out that the economy is thriving. The economy is thriving. Agricultural production has increased. Industrial growth is there. But this is not enough. Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, very recently I came across a special report wherein our-ex-stalwarts, economists, who were Finance Ministers of the Government of India like Mr. C. Subramaniam and Secretaries of the Government of India like Tarlok Singh, I. G. Patel and the greatest economist of the all, Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao, and Dr. Malcolm Adiseshaiah, have given their views. Sir, I do not want to quote them all. But the basic premises that came out of the discussion where the Planning Commission had given them the economic background of the country as available today, must be referred to. According to them, population growth is unabated despite enormous expenditure on family planning. The birth-rate has declined roughly by 2.7 points in thirty years while the net rate of growth of population has nearly doubled. So this is one of the critical items on which the long-term financial politics have to be based Up to the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan about 94,000 villages only could be supplied with drinking water while the total number of problems villages was 3.25 lakhs. On food criterion 37.4% of the population was below the poverty line in 1983-84. The number of ill-clad and unsheltered would be higher than 50% of the population. As many as three out of every four women, as much as 64%, are uneducated They came to the conclusion that the model which was selected by Prof Mahalanobis thesis of development should be thrown out and they suggested that in its place social justice should be put That should be one of the policies of the Government.

Then, much is said about duties, taxes, pro-poor, whatever it is. An analysis has been made. The crucial question here is that of the distribution of the burden among the poor and the rich. One can point out that out of Rs. 790 crores by way of new net Central excise, TV sets will contribute Rs. 150 crores and motor cars Rs. 126 crores. On the other hand, the low income group will have to bear a large part of the burden of 5% increase on most of the basic commodities which are expected to yield Rs. 220 crores. They will also be affected by the increase in the duty on iron and steel. Why I am posing this question is based on that I want to give my own observation of what best can be done.

Then another economist said that in the last ten years the rate of industrial growth and agricultural output has not exceeded the population growth. Therefore, there has been no real growth. Growth in defence and service sector has been added to the total growth and it is claimed there is growth. But that is not the real growth.

Then, much is also said about employment. I want to say that the new Jawaharlal Nehru Yojana by collecting about Rs. 500 crores is a modest effort. I don't blame Mr. Chavan; in fact, he has to be congratulated for the new Budget because he has certainly tried to contain deficit financing; he has made to reverse the trend. One has to wait and see how far it will stay, how the money is managed by the Government. The Finance Minister has said that the investment of Rs. 500 crores will generate employment. This will be a major achievement out of the Rs. 500 crores, but it will inpact only 2 per cent unemployed.

Before I go to make my main observations the pre-Budget duties are about Rs. 800 crores, on various accounts, coal, steel; etc.; the railways has increased the burden. The point is that the pre-Budget exercise has brought in Rs. 800 crores by indirectly increasing the administered prices which, ultimately, will have to be borne by the people. The railway freight hike, with which you and I are not concerned, is about Rs. 876 crores and in the general Budget it is about Rs. 1,287 crores. Against this background you have to see the deficit about which also there is a doubt. I would request the Finance Minister to examine the position. It has been said that about Rs. 2,300 crores has been taken from the Oil Development Fund and the Government has claimed that that was also taken once or twice in earlier budgets. But, actually, there are some legal problems because the Oil Development Fund is basically a stabilization fund to which the difference between the retention price allowed to the oil companies and the consumer prices charged for the petroleum products is credited and it is essentially a balancing fund and it is for the Government to decide what to do with it. Now, to this amount of Rs. 2,300 crores aonther Rs. 500 crores has been added as surplus from the public sector units. These are actually not credits to the Government. Being the owner of the money and having it at your disposal, you have just allocated Rs. 2,800 crores and you have shown a less deficit Budget! This, I think, is a cosmetic exercise, and whether it will pay or it will not pay is something for you to judge. I am a small man and as a member of my party, I will only try to bring all these matters before you.

Now, I have a very strong objection to the various subsidies which are given and subsidies is one of the critical areas of the Budget to which the Government of India has to apply its mind and it is again something to which not only the Government of India but also we the people of India have to apply minds and also the people's representatives sitting here have

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

to apply their minds. What is the present position of subsidies? I think the Minister knows it very well. It also affects the non-Plan expenditure. The present position of subsidies is this that for fertilizers we pay about three thousand crores and we say that it is given to the farmers. But, actually, it is given to the fertilizer companies to stablilize their economy in which process the input prices may be reduced a little bit and I do not have any objection to that. But an amount of three thousand crores has been taken away by the subsidy for fertilizers. Then, there is another expenditue on, what they call, "Police and Administration". I am very much unhappy over the accelerated growth of expenditure on police and the administrative expenditure. If you want, I can give you the figures to show by how much it has gone up. Subsidies apart, the total comes to Rs. 8,454 crores in a year. I am giving other details of subsidies.

The other point is about the Non-Plan Expenditure. On Police we are spending Rs. 1222 crores, that is, about 18 or 19 crores more than on Agriculture, Irrigation and other outlays concerned.

Then there are what called subsidies as losses of Public Sector. The State Electricity Board losses total Rs. 1619 crores—all State Electricity Board losses. Then, State Transport Undertakings losses come to a staggering figure of about Rs. 4023 crores. Then, Irrigation losses come to about Rs. 2225 crores. This is a staggering amount, mind-boggling, to which the Government must apply its mind. But I feel as a person concerned with the country's strength, economic strength, Unless a country is economically strong, it cannot meet the challenges. I have not mentioned about the public sector losses. Public sector losses are there. Then it is not only public sector losses, there are other losses also. There are the National Textile Corporation losses. They come to another Rs. 1200 crores. How many types of losses we are incurring? This is another thing which has to be considered.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV (Maharashtra): Does it include State...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: No. Only Central.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Union Territories must be there.

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Then it will be much more.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Jadhavji, you are understanding everything. So this is 23 per cent of development expenditure.

Then, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the interest burden is Rs. 14000 crores. Then, on Defence, which is a holy cow, it is Rs. 13000 crores. I would request that the Defence expenditure needs not a reduction but a review, how best more fighting strength, more teeth, can be added, out of the money allocated for Defence. About subsidies I have already mentioned. It comes to Rs. 8414 crores. So, this is something like 80 per cent of the revenue receipts of the Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): It is Rs. 8400 crores. You have added...

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Fertilizers subsidy All subsidies have been brought up here. I am quoting from 'Trends in Expenditure' Expenditure Budget, Volume I. So this is another aspect, which is a critical aspect. And it will be in the interest of the Government and we all what best can be made out of this. Mr. Vice-Chairman, another critical item is about debt servicing. The interest rate on debt servicing is staggering. The debt itself is staggering. As my friend was mentioning, the OCED countries have calculated the foreign debt of the country

as 90,000 cores, while we get a figure of 55,000 crores. There might be some difference in both these figures.

I have taken all these aspects together and the net result of all these aspets is that the non-plan expenditure as I have already stated, is rising very fast say by 13.6 per cent against 8 per cent of the plan expenditure. Year by year, the plan expenditure is going down. In 987-88, it was say 27.2 per cent. In 193-39, it was 35 per cent. In 1989-90, it will be 33.9 per cent. The budgetary contribution to the central plan for 1988-89 is 55.7 per cent and for 1989-90 it will be 49.2 per cent. So, this 20 per cent rise has to be finanecd by extra-budgetary sources.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir the staggering problem is that of employment. As I stated, in this budget the figure for 1989-90. What the Government has done in this. All this is being done at the cost of the state. What has happened is that there were two schemes—IRDP and NREP. Of these schemes, one was hundred per cent centrally financed and the other one was 60 per cent centrally financed. Now they have merged both the schemes. The Government has done this trick and they have brought it down to 75 per cent contribution. You know that ultimately it is a trick on the poor. The State is providing employment through the IRDP and NREP. It has reduced the quantum. That is one of the gimmicks. This is what I think.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I spoke about the non-plan expenditure. One of the contribution to the non-plan expenditure is the public sector losses. About 18 million people are employed in the public sector and 7 million in the private sector. I can quote umpteen instances about the coal production, about the steel production and about other productions to show how the public setor employment is a mountain on the head of this ountry which is not producing commensurate with the competive prices available all over the world. I can understand the technology difference. Even granting the technology difference, the public sector and the private sector have to be seen as a problem before this country. We want more employment creation. That can be self-employment, service employment or whatever it is. But the public sector undertakings employ 18 million people.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I think that this figure of 18 million is not for the pubic sector only, but for all the Government departments. If I remember correctly, the figure for the public sector is 2.2 milion people.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: It is mentioned here that there are 18 million people employed in the public sector and 7 million in the private sector. In the case of private sector, it means industrial employment. So, in the case of public sector also, it must be industrial employment. So, it cannat be 2.2 million or whatever you say. Mr. Vice-Chairman, the document also says that we are employing 4 lakh people every year. This employment is being given by the public sector, by the Government in the administration and in the service sector. So, this type of conflicts are there in the achievement of social justice and the problems of this nature.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I was just discussing with a friend of more about the public sector employment. We are very much enamoured of rural banks. The rural banks are doing good work. I can understand that. I would have preferred multi-purpose co-operative organisations at the village level. In some States that is the channel and in some States it is the nationalised bank. The problem about the rural banks is that a peon there gets Rs 2800 per month and the income of a rural poor is Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 per year...

SHRI VITHALRAO MADHAVRAO JADHAV: Rs. 2800 per year.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Might be. I have taken these figures from the NABARD report. But I stand corrected because Mr. Jadhav is more informative. So, a bank man is getting Rs. 2800 per month whereas the rural poor gets this much in a year. So, these are the problems which the Government will have to consider.

Then, Sir, what is the total impact of all these vaious statistics that I have quoted? The rupee value is going down day by day and thereby balckmarket, gold smuggling and middle-class difficulties are increasing. Somebody mentioned about the rise or growth in exports. Actually, Sir, our share of trade in the world export has come down from 2.5 per cent to 0.4 per cent. It was 2.5 per cent in 1950 and now it is 0.4 per cent. This shows what sort of high cost economy we have built up and this shows what sort of non-efficient use of financial resources we are indulging in. Then, Sir, I said about the administrative expenditure and how it is reflecting in the Budget deficit, and the effect of this in States like Maharashtra where the economy is supposed to be of a very high order.

Sir, there are some areas in Vidarbha now where the Naxalite activity is increasing. Sir, you are coming from Maharashtra and perhaps you must be knowing about the Naxalite activity in that Vidarbha area. The Nexalite activity is exactly the result of the economic conditions of the poor Adivasis and the poor people and the forest workers there...

SHRI DHARANIDHAR BASUMATARI (Assam): You are very right.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: What I want to say is that this is one of the reaosns for the Naxalite activity there. Then there is the rise of people like Sharad Joshi and, Sir, particulary I welcome the entry of Sharad Joshi or Tikhait or whoever it is to fight the agriculturists' problems and find a right solution. For that also, I think, there is a total misapplication of resources for agricultural development. Sir, I come from an area which is basically a village area and which is mostly dependent on agriculture. Whatever money we have spent on irrigation, it is not properly utilised. Why Sharad Joshi is getting support? The Government may say anything. There is no change in the adverse balance of trade between the agricultural and the manufactured product. I have got government figures here to show that it was 14.9 per cent in the last year, and the balance is in favour of the manufactured products, and about Rs. 8000 crores are transferred from rural sector to urban sector each year. It is on account of this disparity that we see rise of Sharad Joshi. I am not against Sharad Joshi. But the money could have been utilised better and his demand or the farmers' demands could be met by increasing the yield. Now to increase the yield, adoption of technology is one of the instruments to which Government has not paid proper attention The farmers must have to adopt proper technology towards new pesticides, new agricultural implements, new systems of agricultural production. This is lacking. Mr. Bhajan Lal has started many agricultural universities; the Government is doing all this on its own. But the problem is very vast. That is why, Mr Vice-Chairman, the poblem persists. Take the question of salinity and water-logging. Agriculture Minister must be aware; the Finance Minister must also be aware because it is given in the report. There is State like Punjab like Haryana, which is rich in water; then there is State like Caharashtra which is very poor in irrigation facilities. I think the total irrigation in Maharashtra is roundabout 13 per cent as against the national average of 30 per cent or so. In case of sugarcane parti-

cularly, we are affected by the problem of salinity and water-logging. So, there has to be a proper drainage system, and for that purpose, funds have to be provided. Energy is wasted. We give power to the farmers at a less cost; but he does not know what type of motor has to be used by him which will consume less power..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Now there are only seven minutes left, because at 5, the Minister has to make a statement. So you can come to your favourite subject now, like powerlooms etc.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Or tomorrow I continue. How much time will the Minister take?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You can say those points in short.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I cannot do it, because I have covered about 60 per cent only.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You have already spoken for more than 30 minutes.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I know; but I require another 10 to 15 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You may take 10 minutes and then the Minister will make his statement.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I come to black money generation which is a favourite subject of mine. I am offering my remarks and I am very happy that Mr. Panja is present because he deals with the subject. I have all along noticed that wastage of money and generation of black money are now at the highest level. The Finance Ministry is most vitally concerned with it. I have got here some papers on which I have been in correspondence with Mr. Panja. I think Mr. Panja came about a year back; I am in correspondence with the Government on these papers regarding alleged violation of various custom duty evasions, anti-dating, etc. You will find here how nexus between the administration and the black money has grown out of proportion. I do not want to mention names; but there is the famous Bombay industrialist which case I have been raising for the last three years. The previous Finance Minister, Mr. Poojari, said about antidating the Letter of Credit. He said 'The Government is considering the report'. Then, I would like to refer to what Mr. V. P. Singh, the then Finance Minister said. It was confirmed by Mr. V. P. Singh, the then Finance Minister, that before the CBI report, the RBI examined it and the officers of the concerned Bank, the Canara Bank, were suspended in consultation with the RBI who found wrong in ante-dating. This is one statement in regard to antedating. But in the last Session, Mr. Faleiro replied that in consultation with the RBI it has been found that there is no proof of ante-dating. Either the then Minister who was riefed by the Government officers and who said that there was ante-dating must be wrong, or, the officers who gave advice to Mr. Faleiro must be wrong. Somebody must be wrong. How both of them can be correct? Therefore, I again bring this to your notice. You examine this. You go into this nexus of black money and administration.

I would like to point out that about 50 crores work of letters of intent and credit were opened in one day. At that time, Mr. V. P. Singh said that in consultation with the RBI some officers of he Canara Bank were suspended. Now you say that there is no ante-dating at all. This is one thing.

Secondly, I would like to quote from two documents. I have been requesting Mr. Panja about the Grover Committee report. I have also written to him. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, luckily, it is not only the newspaper men who get hold of such documents. This is not a secret document or, what you call, a classified document like the Thakkar report on which we spent time in the last two days. The Reliance Industries did not

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

mention about the deniers. Deniers refers to the thickness and length or court of the yarn. I am quoting from the Secretaries' Committee report. The Reliance Industries Limited submitted a letter to SIA on 15th May, 1988, for change of location... A copy was asked for from the Reliance Industries Limited but the same was not submitted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I think the Grover Committee report is confidential.

SHRI A. G KULKARNI: No. This is the report. The Government of India issued a letter which also did not mention any deniers. The case of the applicant dated April, 1984, was for reendorsement of the licence from 10,000 to 25,000 tonnes. The Government Screening Committee decided at its meeting held on 9-6-81 and 8-7-81 that the capacity should be in terms of tonnage without reference to the deniers. This is a Government document. This is the Secretaries' Committee's decision which examined it.

5.00 P.M.

Now, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Mr Panja or somebody else reported to this House that the adjudication officer did not find any evidence to charge the Reliance Industries Limited with evasion of Rs. 120 crores of customs duty because of surreptitiously importing twelve heads per frame. But the officer who gave the decision—I have asked you for a copy but I am also holding a copy which has the Government seal—says that the Reliance Industries Limited claimed that their capacity was dependent on counts but not related to tonnage So, this is a fraud on which your adjucating officer has depended. In reply to my letter you have stated that this was examined adjudicating officer has exonerated but there is a provision for appeal. I consulted the experts on this. I find there is a lukewarm position in appeal. So, re-examination has to be done not by CBI because for me it is difficult to digest CBI, it should be re-examined by your Finance Ministry officials or Industry Ministry officials. Whenever the capacity is given, it has to be given in tonnage and not on the basis of counts. Counts they can produce any number in combination. Suppose, we have got a cooperative spinning mill. Our licence is for 87000 spindles. Based on spindles if we produce 60, it will be a huge mountain of production, if we produce 16 it will be a small hillock of production. So, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have quoted from both. Government have lost neatly about Rs. 200 crores. Is it not worth it? You are taxing 8 per cent and collecting Rs. 500 crores to give employment to one man in a family of about 120 districts. Is it not worth, Mr. Panja? Mr. Tiwari, when he was Finance Minister, he gave concessions. We made a hue and cry. Then we were informed by the Government itself that a Monitoring Committee had been appointed to see that the powerloom weavers of Surat, Bhiwandi, Malgaon and of certain areas in Gujarat can be helped. Actually, Mr. Ansari, member from U. P. had been asking about it. What can I tell him? Should I tell him that the money had passed between the hands of the industrialists and the bureaucrats? What should I tell him? So, Mr. Panja, I think the fiscal management in your budget is lacking, the teeth are lacking, the political will is lacking. You should have been more careful while formulating this budget.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, I want to make the last point. I have already taken so much time. I am very sorry and in agony for the last two-three days. Perhaps people like you, and like Mr. Kesri, who are old Congressmen, must have also been feeling restlessness. I am restless over the way in which our friends in the Opposition are absent, in which the Parliament has behaved. I feel very sorry. The reason might be anything. I am not using the reason. I am not going

to speak on the merits also because a newspaper has published some information. I am not questioning how that gentleman got hold of this information. What I am quoting from the Grover Committee report has also been published by 'Indian Express'. How he got a secret paper from the Government, I do not know, but Mr. Kulkarni also gets information like this. I have also got my own friends, Sitaramji. People believe Mr. Kulkarni. I have also got my own source.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI (Bihar): Source to develop your health.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: You know Sitaramji, Pandit Nehru was a Congressman. You and I can join together in requesting the Finance Minister. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, late Pandit Nehru in his autobiography has said this. It is really with me in Marathi; I will translate it in English. Late Pt. Nehru said that by criticism, he never lost the respect for the person who criticised. What he objected to was that in public administration, no interference should be done by the politicians. And he said: We claim that we serve the poor people. We must be very truthful to the people whom we claim to serve. Then he said in Marathi which means sycophancy. Listen, Mr. Sitaram Kesri, it means sycophancy. And some problems are critical and sensitive. But Panditji has himself said, by avoiding the discussion, we create conflict in the society. So a politician who has grown at the feet of Pandit Nehru must know that we must not avoid anything which might be sensitive, might be misunderstood, but, Panditji said, let us be free and let us talk with the people whom we are going to serve. And lastly, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Panditji said about difference of opinion that there might be many difficulties to accepting a difference of opinion, but a Congressman must accept the difference of opinion as the basis of cultivating and nursing the democracy. Congress has grown on internal democracy. You know what is Congress. Congress is dependent on self consciousness. Is is not correct unity in diversity? (*Interruptions*). Whatever it is, various castes and creeds are there.

I have stated, Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am in agony because my friends are absent, not that I am getting more time. It is a pity. Now what has happened in politics is that small people are taking over in all the political parties. What is it that these political parties are fighting on? They are fighting on some information. They could have found out another way. I was pleading with them. I desire that some discussion should take place. But it is the Government's view that under the Act they cannot do anything. It is for the Chairman or the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. They can decide anything. But I would request that we are damaging the democracy in the country by this behaviour. I am not happy. That is why I quoted Pt. Nehru. I am not happy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Nobody is happy.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, I am really unhappy. I have placed my views before you. The basic point is of nursing the democracy and talking with the oppressed class, though there are differences of opinion. This only will make this country because it was Pt. Nehru who had built this country in a state where he made efforts to create a larger perspective of mutual confidence and the present Prime Minister, who is the grand-son of Pt. Nehru, has the same quality, I believe, in his approach. But the difficulty has come. The necessity of a rapport with the Opposition should not be avoided; we must try to build up a rapport with the Opposition. I think the old Congressmen will always believe in consciousness and rapport. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I have done. But I will request Mr. Panja, for heaven's sake, if you want these documents, I can

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

give you on loan, but please return these to me. These are the documents. Please see them. Reliance Industries have defrauded this Government, particularly this Reliance industry, of Rs. 600 crores. You give this money to Shri Bhajan Lal and he will energise 10 lakh pumps with that amount. Two hundred crores of rupees in customs duty evasion. Who will pay for that? We poor people toil and you have got this marathon run or whatever it is, for the country, etc. This is Yuppie culture. Don't run. We are fretting in the crowd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH RESAI): Now, nothing more. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: So, Mr. Vice-Chairman, this type of culture we are not going to bring into this country. Our culture is what Mahatma Gandhi and Nehru stated, and that culture we nurse and for that purpose we want your help. Break the nexus of black money with the administration, the bureaucracy and the politician.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Price Policy for raw jute and raw cotton for the 1989-90 season

कृषि मंत्री (श्री भजन लाल) : महोदय, सरकार ने 1989–90 मौसम के कच्चे पटसन कच्ची कपास का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य नियत किया है।

कच्चे पटसन का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य नियत करने के लिए आसाम में मूलभूत किस्म डब्ल्यू–5 से परिवर्तित करके टी० डी–5 कर दी गई है जो कि ओलिटोरियस पटसन को शीघ्र बुवाई व्यापक रूप से अपनाए जाने के कारण हुआ है।

1989–90 मौसम के लिए आसाम में कच्चे पटसन को मूलभूत किस्म यानि टी. डी.–5 ग्रेड का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य 280 रु. प्रति क्विंटल तय किया गया है जो कि पिछले मौसम के समर्थन मूल्य से 17.50 रु. प्रति क्विंटल अधिक है।

कच्चे पटसन को टी. डी–5 और डब्ल्यू 5 किस्मों का परस्पर मूल्य अन्तर, जो कि पिछले वर्ष 12.50 रु. प्रति क्विंटल था, बढाकर 15 रु. क्विंटल करने का भी निर्णय लिया गया है।

अन्य श्रेणी के केप्सूलरोज और ओलिटोरियस पटसन के संगत मूल्य पटसन आयुक्त द्वारा सामान्य बाजार भाव अन्तर को देखते हुए नियत किए जाएंगे। परिणामस्वरूप 1989–90 मौसम के लिए आसाम में डब्ल्यू–5 ग्रेड का यह न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य 265रु० प्रति क्विंटल बनेगा जो कि 1988–89 मौसम में 250 रु. प्रति क्विंटल था।

यदि कीमतें न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्यों से नीचे गिरती हों तो भारतीय पटसन निगम समर्थन कार्य यथापूर्व अपने हाथ में लेगा। यह भी तय किया गया है कि कच्चे पटसन के अपने स्टाक निकालने के बारे में भारतीय पटसन निगम सावधानी पूर्वक विचार करेगा ताकि संभावित मूल्य वृद्धि को सामान्य आकस्मिक स्थिति को नियंत्रित किया जा सके।

अच्छी औसत किस्म एच–4 किस्म को लम्बे और बढ़िया लम्बे रेशे वाली 1989–90 मौसम की कच्ची कपास का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य 650 रु. प्रति क्विंटल होगा जो कि 1988–89 के मौसम के लिए नियत न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से 50 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की वृद्धि होगी। एफ–414/एच–777 किस्म वाली बढ़िया औसत किस्म की कच्ची कपास का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य 540 रु. प्रति क्विंटल होगा। यह मूल्य गत मौसम की इस अवधि के मूल्य से 40 रु प्रति क्विंटल अधिक है। एच–4 तथा एफ–414/एच 777 को छोडकर अन्य किस्मों के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य, सामान्य मूल्य अन्तर के आधार पर कपड़ा आयुक्त द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाएंगे।